REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,611.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Corvan, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the Punjaub, for London, Algiers, Lisbon, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S S. JAVA, one of the Company's London Line Steamers, leaving Aden on the 3rd proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,977 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, on THURSDAY, the 14th September 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked for through by the steamers on this line in advance from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 3 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th September 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.	Without food
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	52	36	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

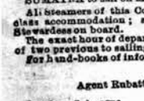
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.



THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING :—

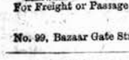
Hurnee, Vingorla,
Ratnagherry, Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapore, Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
GLAMORGAN,
1,511 TONS REGISTER, 400 HORSE POWER.
TO SAIL ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.



THIS Splendid Steamer is provided with every comfort and convenience for Passengers and has accommodation for upwards of sixty in the saloon.

For Passage Money, Freight, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s. s. Glamorgan.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
SUMATRA	2,488	450	C. Anderson	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D. Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reynolds	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2 431	370	A. S mons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. F. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Musgon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Musgon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Musgon.

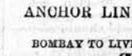
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TARIFA	2197	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S.S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly and open carved black-wood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a first class rosewood semi-grand piano, by "John Broadwood, and Sons," a handsome light open carriage, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, a large collection of choice and rare plants, books, &c., at 105, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of James Melvill, Esq., the same comprises handsome set of rich engraved glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, plated wares, such as set of dish covers containing 4 pickle and egg stands, revolving butter pot, centre flowerstands, a mahogany case containing a set of best electroplated shell pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a five chamber revolver by R. B. Rodder and Co., elegantly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 6 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, handsome French polished dining room chairs, elegantly carved circular, pier, lady's writing and work tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, ornament stands, teapoys, rich Brussel's and velvet pile carpets, Tucker's plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a first class sweet toned rose wood Semi-Grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," first rate chromolithograph and water-colour and oil paintings in gilt frames, English brass four posts bedsteads, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, English mahogany toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, child's cots, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, a fine collection of plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome light open carriage with a pair of handsome bay Australian carriage horses and a set of English plated mounted double harness.

Fine Surat milch buffaloes, child's perambulator, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of an invoice of superior Rhenish Wines, direct from Mr. P. J. Valkenberg, the owner of the well-known and celebrated Liebfraumilch Cloister Vineyards.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of Rhenish Wines.

Ex S.S. Surat.

P. J. V. 5676-5685—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1868 Nierstein, White Capsules.
P. J. V. 5686-5695—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1863 Hattenheim, Green Capsules.
P. J. V. 5696-5705—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1868 Rudesheim, Red Capsules.
P. J. V. 5706-5715—10 cases, 1 dozen each 1868 Liebfraumilch, Cloister, Bronze Capsules.
P. J. V. 5716 5725—10 cases, 1 dozen, each 1868 Rauenthal Berg, Gold Capsules.
P. J. V. 5726-5750—25 cases, 1 dozen each, Finest Sparkling Mosselles.
P. J. V. 5751-5775—25 cases, 1 dozen each, Finest Sparkling Hock.

Also 50 dozen quarts Roper Freres, Epernay, one of the highest priced Champagne in the London market.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OOMERKARRY PAKHAREE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNA JEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 5 P.M. on the premises by order of the Mortgagee Kursedjee Rustomjee Sopari walla, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Gopalbai, widow of the late Babajee Lakshman Mayaker.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzuddares land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Oomerkarry Pakharee in the sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the Fuzuddares books under number 45, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under number 43, containing by admeasurement seventy-four feet in length and thirty-three feet in breadth, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows; on or towards the east by the house of Runna DeSouza, on or towards the west of the house of Bhaidaree Raghunath Kristnajee, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said Oomerkharry Pakharee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO
PUBLIC MARKETS OF BOMBAY AND BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by W. G. Peddes, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to put up for Sale by Public Auction, early in the month of November 1876, the right to collect fees paid in the Public Markets (viz., Fort, Arthur Crawford, Erskine Road, and Mazagon Markets) by the squatters and others who deal in vegetable, fish, and articles of various kinds, and who pay daily fees; also fair ground and feeding fees at Bandora Slaughter House for the year 1877.

For further particulars apply after a fortnight at the office of the Municipal Commissioner, or to the Office of Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Market, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings,
1 bale black woollen cloth.
12 brass ship's lanterns.
16 table and hanging kerosine lamps.
1 case of Medicine and measuring glasses.
30 boxes confectionary.
To Be Let, at Bandora Hill, two airy bungalows,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following :—

4 cases prints, 1 bale T. cloth, 4 cases coloured paper, 2 bales Navy canvas.

On account and risk of Esmoolamohomed Esmal by order of Esmaljee Esoobbhoy :—

1 case 20 dozens assorted coloured umbrellas, 26 and 28 inches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 2,664 Tons, and 500 H. P., Capt. G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 10th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

THE MERSE, Captain Robertson, from London.—This Ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Fulling Boats being sent alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side and no claim, whatsoever, will be admitted unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September 1876. Agents Ship Merse.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per Ship BEN NEVIS, Captain Mackie, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and pay Freight and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 12th September 1876. Agents Ship Ben Nevis.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAFFIC, NERBUDDA RIVER.

PACKAGES of GOODS TRAFFIC weighing not more than THREE MAUNDS each are now being received for conveyance to and from all stations as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 12th September 1876. Traffic Manager.

TENTS ! TENTS ! ! TENTS ! ! !

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready made Tents, both new and second hand, new linened with carpets, chesses, and fly curtains, or without furniture, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars can be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant,
No. 4, Old Immambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED at 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th September, at the Soldiers' Institute (Assembly Rooms), Poona.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Catalogues Eight Annas.

Soldiers in Uniform and their Families admitted on subsequent days FREE.

By order of the Central Committee,
JOHN G. WATTS, Major,
Secretary, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. 250 per Share has been made by the Directors PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on or before MONDAY, the 9th October, proximo.

H. MAXWELL,
Bombay, 13th September 1876. Chairman.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts of the Company, made up to 30th June 1876.
2. To elect a Director in room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

W. NICOL & Co.,
(Hyderabad Agency,)
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th September 1876.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th instant to 1st proximo (both days inclusive.)

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Carwar Company (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 25th day of September 1876, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.

II. To elect a Director in room of Mr. H. Maxwell who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th till the 25th September 1876, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 21st September, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1876, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, who retires by rotation.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. T. H. Moore and Nursey Kessowjee, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd day of September, both days inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1876.

BASS.

WE are landing further supplies of OUR OWN London bottling of this justly celebrated BREWER'S BEER, in Champagne-shaped bottles, in Casks containing 3 dozen quarts, at Rs. 6 per dozen CASH; and Rs. 6-4 per doz. CREDIT.

COOPER.

A vatting of DUBLIN STOUT and LONDON PORTER, bottled by the London COOPER COMPANY. In Casks containing 3 dozen quarts, at Rs. 5-12 per dozen CASH; and Rs. 6 per doz. CREDIT.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

Bottled by SPARKS, MOLIN & Co. In Casks containing 3 dozen quarts, at Rs. 6-4 per dozen CASH; and Rs. 6-8 per dozen CREDIT.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

For Station, Hill or Jungle Wear.

ASQUITH & Co. have received a large Stock of the above rom the celebrated Makers Ellwood & Sons.

Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	16 0
Extra Quality, very strong	16	18 0
Extra Quality covered White Doe	20	23 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.		

SHIKAR HELMETS,

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 0	17 0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	13 8	15 0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	8 8	10 0
The "Teral Hat." Best quality made	18 0	20 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0	20 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18 0	20 0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13 8	15 0
The "Rink." a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest of novelty	13 8	15 0

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Ladies and Children's	4 8	5 8
Gent's Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted Solid	5 8	6 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 48 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea Locket, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATIN.O

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black" and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13TH.

The Screaming Farce,
BOWLED OUT,
and
The Favourite London Burlesque,
ACIS AND GALATEA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3.	Stalls	Rs. 2.
Gallery	Re. 1.	Pit	As. 8.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

WANTED, New or Second-Hand, a HAND PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE to punch ¾ inch holes and shear ¾ inch plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND PARCEL EXPRESS,

INDIAN TRANSIT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 12TH SEPT., 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was quiet but steady, and Reuter applies the same phrase to express the position of Cotton in Liverpool, the sales for the day having been 12,000 bales, against imports of 16,000, the greater portion of which were evidently Surats. Prices remain unchanged in every respect, and as things look at present, there does not seem much prospect of a material change either way. On the one hand, taking the statistical position of the article, values are at a comparatively moderate level from which there is not much room for a fall; on the other side the general quietness of trade holds out little hope of any material advance unless influenced by adverse news of the American crop which we have no good grounds for expecting.

Saturday's New York telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11⅛ cents.; November shipment at 11⅛ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the ports compare as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Saturday's Receipts.....	5,000	3,300	3,000
Total since 1st instant	25,000	26,700	24,500

The London General Produce Markets were unchanged yesterday. Wheat is reported 1s. per quarter dearer, the result of a reaction probably from the previous heavy fall.

Consols continue to be quoted at 95¼; French Rentes at 106. Bar Silver remains at 51½d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE great quietness still prevails. The Banks continue sellers at yesterday's closing rates, but the demand for Bank Bills is most limited, and on the other hand there are few Private Bills offering. The weekly biddings for Council drafts takes place in London to-morrow, and we are not likely to see much doing now until Thursday, when the result will be known. No great fluctuation seems to be expected, however, the general impression being apparently that something slightly under last week's level will be obtained. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	ls. 7 19/32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months'sight...	ls. 7 27/32d. to ¾	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	ls. 7¾d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	ls. 7 15/16d.	,,

On Calcutta, we have not heard of any business being done, and rates are nominally unchanged. The same remark applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER, which is singularly quiet and difficult of sale.

The SHARE MARKET steady, with a moderate business doing. Bank of Bombays are quiet at a decline of ¼ per cent. Spinning and Weaving shares are firm, but with the exception of an advance of Rs. 100 in Bhownugger Mills, and Rs. 10 in Bombay United, Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower. Berar Press and Mofussil Company are Rs. 10 per share lower respectively.

COTTON has not been quite so firm to-day, the quieter accounts from Home having rendered buyers less anxious to do business. Stocks, however, are so small that sellers are not likely to give way in price, especially as there is a very steady enquiry from the local Spinning Mills.

FREIGHTS are steadier. By steamer for Liverpool consignees are now asking £1-15 per ton, and although there is very little cargo offering, they look like establishing the rate, as there is in reality only one steamer on the berth. By sail there is nothing whatever doing.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. The enquiry is slow and restricted to the leading makes of Grey Cloths for which previous prices are obtainable but only with difficulty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. ARROW, 130 tons, Captain F. Allen, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP GREAT VICTORIA, 2,278 tons, Captain J. Casey, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

WE learn from a correspondent that the ship Camperdown, Captain Miller, that left this port on the 19th July, bound to Havre, put into the Mauritius on the 17th ultimo in a leaky condition.

THE s. s. CORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Mormugao, Mr. J. Betham, Mrs. Betham, and Mr. Barker. For Goa—Revd Mr. M. A. Faria, and Mrs. J. A. Gonsalves. For different ports.—Forty deck passengers.

THE BARQUE MYREE, 629 tons, Captain R. Robertson, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from London (May 27th), with a cargo of 16 bales paper, 56 cases cologne, 334 casks beer, 84 packages wine, 35 packages piece goods, 4,739 packages iron, 27 packages perfumery, 25 cases champagne, 241 packages earthenware, 36 packages glassware, 65 cases slates, 136 packages paint, 200 drums oil, 75 packages provision, 54 cases spirit, 14 packages oilmanstore, 13 packages ink, 50 kegs shot, 69 bundles buckets, 368 packages asphalte, 16 packages glass bottles, 50 cases candles, 419 packages window glass, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. COLUMBIAN, 1,417 tons, Captain J. Alderton, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the following cargo:—692 cases silk, 3,449 packages sugarcandy, 1647 bags sugar, 1,493 bags alum, 1,100 cases cassia, 4,594 packages china, ware, 45 bottles quicksilver, 13 rolls matting-723 packages tea, 2,910 packages firecrackers, 531 cases preserves, 328 cases bangles, 2 boxes galingal, 149 bags copper cash, 427 boxes camphor, 4 cases cassia oil, 24 bags gold copper, 10 packages paper, 1 box turbans, 8 cases beads, 5 boxes vermilion, 20 bags anniseeds, 5 cases paint, 20 cases wax, 4 bales twist, 15 casks rum, 10 packages umbrellas, 3 cases drums, 300 nos jars, 3 boxes white copper, 75 bags pepper, 5 cases false pearls, 10 packages fans, 11 packages cheroots, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Meroe.....	Robertson ...	London, May 27.
12	Columbian (s).....	Alderton	Hongkong, Aug 10.
	Ben Nevis	Mackie	London June 17.
	Faihe Salem	Machon	Maurtius, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Oithona.....	Hole	Hull.
	Oorun (s).....	Bakager	Coast and Goa.
	Arrow (s).....	Allan.....	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Great Victoria, Casey, Calcutta.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
8	Cosmopolite.....	.....	Coconada.
9	Khedive (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Goa (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
9	Goa (s).....	.....	Bombay, & S. Ports.
10	Khedive (s).....	.....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Brankscome Hallk—4 crates earthenware, Ismailjee Mahamed Rahimbhoy.
Glenmorag s—51 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Glenmorag s—80 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bentra s—3,112 cakes hard spelter, Cama Ramjee.
Khyra s—31 packages varnish, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co; 25 bottles quicksilver, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Palermo s—300 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glenmorag s—175 cwts rope ends, Goculdass Cullianjee; 36 bales wool, Corsey Khetsey; 18 bales wool, Sewnath Lucksmenath; 100 bales cotton, Govindjee Luckumsey; 51 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 40 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsee; 89 bales cotton, Ismail Abdool Heptoo; 162 bales cotton, Thackersey Khetsey; 51 bales cotton, Devjee Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Scoobjee; 210 cwts coir yarn, Topun Sunderjee.

Europa s—10 bales cotton waste, Hoosenbhoy Abdoolla; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Sewnarain; 50 bales rags, Khimjee Goculdass; 85 bales cotton, Dayalbhoy Cullianjee and Co; 67 bales cotton, Ramcurn Hamdayal; 49 bales cotton, Lowji Jaisun; 101 bales cotton, Varuchmun Poonsey and Co; 103 bales cotton, Shrikerson Radhakurson; 54 bales cotton, Keesowjee Jadawjee; 70 bales cotton, Visonjee Mounjee; 88 bales cotton, Tricumjee Mooljee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyraza and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—19 bundles sumada stone, Motecalall Pranjewandass; 96 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 29 bales twist, Roopjee Ramjee; 37 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 64 cases sharkline, and 3 cases dahmawa, Hajee Essa.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·804
Temperature of the Air.....	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·8
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	·794
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·8
General Direction of wind .....WNW, W, SE, ESE, WSW, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	191
Fall of Rain	0·01 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·64 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	45·97 ,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Reilly, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Chamberlain, Lieut, Bengal 1/13th Regt, on leave, from Agra.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Reilly, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Dehra Dun.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Prendergast, Lieut Col, Madras 2nd Cavalry, to join, to Kamptee

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 9.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

MR E St A Vaz, Head Clerk of the Deputy Director's Office, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 29th Aug 1876.

MR H W Alexander, 2nd grade clerk, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, special leave on private affairs without allowance for one month in extension of leave granted to him in Notification No 29, dated 12th April 1876, under Sec 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

MR E A Hobson, Offr Asst Supt of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Dist, has been granted privilege leave for ten days, with effect from 1st Sept 1876, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Col C R Blair, Comdt of the Mahairwara Battalion, availed himself of the priv lege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 2668-1163 G, dated 26th July 1876, on the 3rd Aug 1876, and returned to duty on the 20th Aug 1876. The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr J W Mitchell, Surveyor, 4th grade, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as his services can be spared.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. F. E Wade, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, attached to No. 7 or Rajputana Topographical Survey Party, under Supplement F, Sec 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st proximo.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr. W. W. McNair, Asst Surveyor, 2nd grade, No. 8 or Nanjidroog Mysore Topographical Survey, under Supplement F, Sec 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

With reference to Director's Notification No. 50 of the 18th March 1876, Mr C H G Johnson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted six days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 8th Feb 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 368 of the 21st Aug 1876, Lance Corporal C Williams and Private J Morrison, Overseers, 1st grade, are posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr H F Storey, temporary Ex Engr, 1st grade, is allowed sixty-one days' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Aug 1876.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No 98, dated 1st June 1876, Mr M S N Hecquet, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on this Railway on the afternoon of the 26th Aug 1876.

Mr H Halpin, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of leave without allowances for two months and fifteen days, in addition to the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 32 of 29th June last.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F George, Accountant, 4th grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, reported his return from the leave granted in this Office Notification No. 52, dated 14th June 1876, on the forenoon of the 26th ultimo.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Edmund Hume Stephen Gasper, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th grade for two months, from the 1st inst, under Sec 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Hony Capt J Copeland, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept. Notification No. 315, dated 14th July 1876, Mr J. A Ellis, Accountant, 3rd grade, is posted to the Office of the Accountant General of Accounts, Military Works which he joined on the forenoon of 15th Aug 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 368, dated 21st Aug 1876, the following postings are made:—

To 3rd Circle, Military Works—Lance Sergeant R Logan, Overseer, 1st grade and Mr H Miller, Overseer, 2nd grade.

To 4th Circle, Military Works—Mr J A Conner, Overseer, 2nd grade.

To 5th Circle, Military Works—Corporal V H Swann, Overseer, 2nd grade, and Mr G H Neville, Overseer, 2nd grade.

Mr J F Chew, Accountant, 4th grade, is transferred from the Chakrata Division to the Umballa Division, Mily Works.

Mr J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, is transferred from the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, to the Chakrata Division, Mily Works.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W D, Lt M Laugharne, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr Ferozepore Division, Mily Works, during the absence of Capt F P Cotton, RE, on privilege leave.

With the approval of the Govt of India, P W D, Lt-Col Davies, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, 1st circle, Mily Works, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Maj Tucker, R E, on privilege leave. Lt Col Davies took over charge of the Circle from Maj Tucker on the afternoon of 22nd Aug 1876.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 25 of 11th July 1876, Lt S C Turner, R E, temporary Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Agra Division, Mily Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the morning of the 28th Aug 1876.

With reference to Inspr Genl, Mily Works' Notification No. 85 of 5th Aug 1876, Mr R J Bailey, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, took over charge of the Agra Division, Mily Works, from Lt S C Turner, R E, on the forenoon of the 28th Aug 1876.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 30th August* 1876.)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Fyzabad, on Friday, the 18th day of Aug 1876, No 6-Bde—632, Pte Samuel Carter, of the 1st Batn of H M's 25th Regt of Foot, was arraigned on following charge:—

Charge—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, in Fyzabad, on or about the 11th of July 1876, struck with his clenched first Cir-Serg Thomas Roe, of the same batn, at the same time using abusive language to him, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say—"You have done me out of one rupee four annas, you brute,"—the said Color Sergt Thomas Roe being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office.

Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner, No 6-Bde—632, Pte samuel Carter, of the 1st Batn 25th Regt of Foot, is guilty of the charge.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner, No 6-Bde—6 2, Pte Samuel Carter, of the 1st Batn 25th Regt of Foot, to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years.

W B SHAWE, Col, President.

Fyzabad, 18th Aug 1876.

Approved and Confirmed—Three years of the penal servitude awarded to be passed in India.

FRED. P. HAINES, Genl, C-in-C in India.

Simla, 26th Aug 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India,
F S LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd September* 1876.)

In continuation of G O C C dated the 25th April last, the following movements are ordered:—

11th Regt Mad N I is ordered from Nagode to Deranda, to move under instructions which will be communicated by the Qr-Mr Genl in India.

23rd Regt Mad N I is ordered from Doranda, to Madras Presidency, to move under instructions which will be communicated by the Qr-Mr-Genl in India.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

17th Bengal Cavalry—Capt H B Swiney, Genl List, Infy, to be Adjt, vice Glascock, appointed to the 1st Bl Lav.

1st Native Infantry—Lt C W Young, 81st Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 26th Aug 1876.

29th Native Infantry—Maj W D Macturk, Cadre of the late; 64th N I, to be offg Wing Officer, during the absence on furlough of Capt Clutterbuck.

31st Native Infantry—Lt J L O'Bryen, 1-11th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 26th Aug 1876.

38th Native Infantry—Lt R G Handcock, offg 1st Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn.

Lt H Read, 83rd Foot, offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, 29th N I, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation.

Lt H Read, 83rd Foot, is a candidate for the S C, to be officiating 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, dated 29 Aug 1876.

Lt W Martin, R H A, is directed to proceed from Morar to Mhow, and join E Batty C Bgde R H A, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

The following officers, having passed parts I and II examination B, have completed their qualification for appointments on the regimental, general and personal staff of the army, laid down in G O 275 of 1873:—

Maj G Barnes, 10th Bl Lancers; Lieut Maj W Bell, 56th Foot; Capt D C A Carthew, 19th Bl Cavy; C A Cook, Bl S C; J J Fletcher, Genl List Mad Infy; H Gunter, 73rd Foot; W Galbraith, 89th Foot; W R H Milton, 4 Bl Cavy.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency Div Order, dated the 24th Aug 1876, directing Surg W M Courtney, 38th N I, to officiate as Station Staff Surg at Bar ckpore, and in Medical charge of the Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, with effect from the 25th June 1876, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg I Bourke, proceeded on leave.

Sialkot Brigade Order, dated the 13th April 1876, directing Surg Maj E McKellar, M. D., 1st Bl Cav to take medical charge of the 15th N I as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg L E Eades, transferred to another appointment.

1-6th Foot.—Batn Order, dated the 22nd Aug 1876, appointing Lt T G Lumsden to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, during the absence on leave of Lt F Longbourne, with effect, from the 1st Sept 1876.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regl Order, dated the 21st Aug 1876, making the following appointment, consequent on the return from furlough of M J E Cracroft:—

Lt C H V Garrett, 2nd Sqdn Subn to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 19th idem, vice Willock, on sick leave.

18th Regal Cavalry.—Regl Order, dated the 15th Aug 1876, appointing Lt W H F MacMullen, 2nd Squadn Subn to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt S R Neave, on furlough.

The following order is confirmed as a special case:—

Addendum—To the appointment of Lt Hon N G Lyttelton to act as Instructor of Musketry to the 4th 18th Bdg, published at p 632 of G O C C of the 6th Dec 1875, add the following paragraph:—

Lt Hon N G Lyttelton will perform the duties of Musketry Inspr, in addition to his duties as Interpretor, he being the only Subn qualified for the latter appointment.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

13th Hussars—Surgn Maj J N Shipton, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col W Beaumont, (6 Bat 19th Bdge) to England, for three months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

1-3rd Foot.—Surgn Maj W Collis, to Mussoorie, from the 14th March to the 14th Sept on medical certificate.

1-8th Foot—Capt T B Humfrey, to remain at Murree, from the 19th Aug to the 31st Oct, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted by the Genl Officer Comdg Peshawar Dist, from the 20th June to the 18th Aug.

1-28th Foot.—Lt O W Gray, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement from the service.

1-8th Foot.—Lt W C St I Partridge, to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain A Fisher, (Qr Mr 4th N I,) to Bombay for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Lt G G Dawes, (2nd S and Subn 1st Bl Cavy,) to Calcutta, from the 16th Sept to the 10th Oct to study the native languages.

British Medical Service.—Surgn Maj J D Sainter, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, September 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A Jones, Head Master of the Lahore High School, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Lahore, during the absence of the Rev J R Baldwin on the privilege leave granted to him in Punjab Genl Circular, Notification No 2382, dated 10th July 1876.

Mr T W Smyth, Depy Offg Comr, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Aug 1876.

Capt C H T Marshall, Judicial Asst, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr T W Smyth.

Maj E P Gurdon, Depy Comr, Ludhiana, has obtained privilege of absence for one month, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th Sept 1876.

Mr G M Ogilvie, Asst Comr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Ludhiana, during the absence on leave of Maj E P Gurdon.

Surgn H Whitwell, Offg Civil Surgn of Amritsar, is confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 7th Aug 1876, vice Surg F M Mackenzie, who has forfeited his appointment under the operation of No XIII of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 as amended by G G O No 171 of 1874.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D E McCracken, Asst Dist Supt of Police, was employed on special duty during the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales, from the 12th Jan to the 9th Feb 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W B Aislabie, 3rd Sikh Infy, is granted leave of absence, under the rules of 1868, for two days, from the 22nd July 1876, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Maj R Chambers, Comd, 6th Punjab Infy, is granted leave of absence on urgent private affairs, from 31st July to 20th Aug 1876, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Delhi Garrison Order, dated 22nd Aug 1876, directing Surgn J B Wilson to assume the medical charge of the Delhi Lock Hospital, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon E R Johnson, reported sick.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S McGowan, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, having passed the examination prescribed in P W Code, Chapter II., Sec IV, paragraph 18, is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 20th July 1876.

Privilege leave of absence, for one month and fifteen days, with effect from 10th Sept 1876, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Mr G W Murphy, Clerk, attached to the Canal Division, Western Jumna Canal Circle.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ASHTON—September 9th, at Allahabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major William Ashton, of a daughter.
BROCKMAN—September 9th, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon E. Forster Brockman, of a son.
PASSANAH—September 3rd, at Moradabad, the wife of A. Passanah, P. W. D., of a son.
TAYLOR—September 7th, at Pachmari, the wife of Major H. H. Taylor, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BARTER—September 3rd, by the accidental discharge of a rifle whilst out Bear-shooting about 30 miles beyond Solon, Sub-Lieutenant Richard Travers Barter, 73rd Regiment.
DAUBENY—September 2nd, at Tarraghur, near Nusseerabad, Rajpootana, of enteric fever, H. J. Daubeny, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Artillery.
HILL—September 3rd, at Meerut, Archibald Alfred, the infant son of Major F. E. Hill, R. H. A., aged 6 months.
OWEN—September 3rd, at Trichinopoly, John Henry Owen, late Garrison Sarjeant Major, aged 88.
STONE—September 6th, at Fyzabad, Gertrude Maude, daughter of J. Graham Stone, Esq., Royal Artillery, aged 1 year and 3 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

M.—In your letter you do not treat the subject as it deserves, and are a little too personal in your remarks.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1876.

WE are glad to perceive that our military authorities have at last moved a step in the right direction and acknowledged the fact that changes in our tactics have been rendered necessary by the improvement which has taken place in modern fire-arms. The "attack formation of a battalion," which is henceforth to form an addendum to our present field exercise, lays down the formations a battalion is to adopt, and the rules to which it is to conform when called upon to attack a position. We have no doubt that the publication in question will be received with much satisfaction by our army, for it has long been felt that instructions on such an important subject were necessary to ensure efficiency and uniformity. Commanders have hitherto, in the absence of any orders to guide them, left their regiments either totally uninstructed in what we may call modern warfare, or have introduced different systems according to their respective individual ideas on the subject. It is well therefore that this uncertainty has been put a stop to, and that, although controversial opinions regarding modern tactics may still prevail, commanders are bound by the regulations now introduced to adhere to them, and thus, whatever the merits or defects of the new system may be, uniformity of action has been secured by it, an advantage which in the event of war could not be estimated too highly. Whilst, however, fully admitting the benefit which has thus been conferred upon our army, we can, on the other hand, not disguise the fact that, as the case at present stands, matters have been left in an unsatisfactory condition. Our field exercise is based upon the contact with masses, and its method of training aims therefore at individual efficiency only in so far as it enables the private soldier to fit into his place as a part of the total mechanism. In the method, however, now adopted—namely, that of fighting in extended order—it is evident that the individuality of the soldier is no longer absorbed; on the contrary, he becomes an important factor himself, and it is upon the independent and judicious way in which he uses his rifle that we have to rely. Hence our training must be such as will ensure to the greatest possible extent the development of his intellectual capacities. It is obvious from the above that the task now imposed upon a man to acquire efficiency is, compared with previous demands, a much more difficult one; and to enable us to fulfil it satisfactorily, it seems advisable that we should dispense with a good deal of the education which we have hitherto considered necessary, if on enquiry we find that we can do so without disadvantage. Now, looking at our field exercise from this point of view, it appears to us that a good many evolutions can be advantageously dispensed with for the reason that they are based upon principles which are quite antagonistic to those upon which the regulations now promulgated are founded. To quote an example, take for instance the evolution of a line changing front. If, on the one hand, we lay down the rule that the only way in which we can with any hope of success approach the enemy is by adoption of the extended order, a movement like the above, which requires about five minutes time for its execution, becomes in the face of the destruction to which the regiment would be exposed during that time an impossibility. Evolutions of this description which, by reason of the now acknowledged destructiveness of modern fire-arms have become obsolete, should, in our opinion, without any hesitation be taken out of the drill book, as their retention not only entails so much time lost in the training of our men, but produces the additional mischief that wrong impressions are through their use conveyed to the men. Having thus got rid of what under present circumstances appears obviously so unnecessary matter, it seems advisable to consider the question how far the use of close formations should be retained. The object for which these formations serve, we can divide under three headings—namely, 1st, Instruction of the soldier. 2nd. Marching and manœuvring purposes. 3rd. Actual use on the battle-field. As regards the instruction of the soldier, it is evident that close formations accustom him to strict regularity and steadiness in the ranks, and by the enforcement of absolute obedience instil into him that habit of subordination which under the name of discipline forms the fundamental condition for efficiency. It is manifest that in fighting in extended order our control over the actions of a man becomes a much more difficult matter than has hitherto been the case in the close formations, and consequently instruction, which will enable us to exercise such authority over him, has become, if possible, a matter of greater importance than heretofore. As regards the second heading, it is clear that the use of close formations, as far as these serve for marching and manœuvring purposes, has not been affected by the new order of things, and it remains therefore only to consider how far this has been the case with regard to their actual use on the battle field. On this question most controversial opinions obtain, and actual experience by way of the last war has left it without a satisfactory solution. The heavy losses which the Germans suffered in their first battles, and their, comparatively speaking, slight losses from the moment that fighting in extended order was resorted to would apparently speak in favour of the latter. A large number of officers in the Prussian service refuted, however, this argument altogether. The comparative losses, they said, can be no possible criterion since the resistance which we encountered in the first battles was very different from that offered later on, and no deduction can therefore be made that extended order which proved so advantageous when the *morale* of the French army had broken down could have proved equally successful in the beginning. Under these circumstances, to arrive at anything like a fair conclusion as to how far close formations can still be used, a series of experiments were made at Spandau and results as follows obtained:—

1.—A half battalion in line (standing) was represented by a target 57·6 meter long. A line of skirmishers consisting of sixty men were directed at 500 meter distance to fire against this target for two minutes. The result obtained was as follows:—Number of shots fired, 906; number of hits, 565.

Calculation was made as follows:—One quarter of the number of hits was deducted to allow for the space intervening between the men, and the consequent loss was therefore fixed at 424 men.

2.—A half battalion in line (lying down) was represented by a target 57·6 meter long and 23 inches high. Skirmishers as above. *Result*:—Number of shots fired, 807; number of hits, 220. *Calculation*:—Deduct consequence of the number of hits. Loss=188 men.

3.—A half battalion in company column (standing) with 50 paces interval, was represented by four targets, each target 14·4 meter long; two representing the front rank and two the rear rank of the two columns. Skirmishers as above; 30 men firing against the right company and 30 against the left. *Result*:—Number of shots fired, 826; number of hits, 892. *Calculation*:—It was accepted that as a rule each bullet would penetrate the two targets, and in consequence only half the number of hits were taken into consideration, but on the other hand it was calculated that on account of the closeness of the formation each bullet would dispose on an average of 1½ man.

The actual loss was therefore fixed at 669 men.

4.—A half battalion in company column (lying down) at 50 paces interval was represented by three targets 14·4 meter long and 3 inches high. Skirmishers as above. *Result*:—Number of shots fired, 826; number of hits, 531.

From the latter number 60 hits were deducted as diagonal hits, and the loss was therefore fixed at 428 men.

The comparative losses thus computed show that a body of troops in columns lying down suffers even a greater loss than the same body deployed into line and standing would suffer, and that by granting the latter party the advantage to lie down, the loss is reduced to one-third of the former. It is obvious from the above that the line is the only possible close formation which we can make use of within the enemy's range of fire, but even thus the loss inflicted by a few skirmishers behind cover is so severe that to enable us to come to close quarters with the enemy with anything like the hope of success, it appears necessary to adopt a formation which is calculated to enable us still further to diminish our loss, and which formation extended order offers. Arriving at this conclusion it seems to us very advisable that evolutions in close formations should be reduced to actual necessities, and that thus ample time may be gained to pay greater attention to present requirements—namely, to attain a higher standard in the individual quality of the soldier.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 25TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Commander W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour last night at 11 o'clock from Suez with the English mails of the 25th August on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr E Knight
Capt Riddell
Mr B J Safferin
Capt Highmoor
Mr and Mrs D Joscelyn
Mr R C Laughlin
Miss L Stamp
Miss M Mason
Mrs Krushell
Mrs Corbett
Capt W H Ashe
Mr and Mrs Voller.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Max Denso
Mr Chapman.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Mellor
Mr Beaussier
Col Malcolmson
Mr H C Robertson
Mr Foster
Mr Allaruckhia.

FROM ADEN.

Col Penn
Mr J M Campbell.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 25TH AUGUST.

A WEEK ago Europe was hanging upon the decision of the Servian Government as to whether steps should be taken to re establish peace. The Great Powers had offered their good services, and it only required one of the belligerents to ask for mediation, and the machinery of diplomacy would have been immediately set in motion. Success had attended the Turkish arms to such a degree upon the Timok that no one looked to the Porte for any movement in favour of peace, and it was doubtful whether the Servians had been crushed sufficiently to expect that they would originate any advances towards ending the war. The Prince and a section of his advisers were undoubtedly disposed towards seeking mediation, and the *Times* correspondent was able to give the terms upon which that mediation would be accepted. In the end, however, the war party prevailed, and active operations have been resumed, and are now going on with the greatest vigor. The peaceful Councils at Belgrade last week were, however, within an ace of success. Some of the obstacles to such a result are well worth a moment's consideration, especially as they may possibly crop up again when the present process of phlebotomy shall have sufficiently weakened one side or the other to necessitate the services of the diplomatic doctors. At the commencement of the campaign Servia and Montenegro entered into a league not to conclude the war till both had achieved their object, otherwise the Porte might have made terms with one in order to concentrate her armies against the other. The Prince of Montegegro had not given great satisfaction at Belgrade, for instead of operating in the direction of Novi Bazar so as to be within reach for rendering some service on the right flank of the Servian army on the Morava—in case that became, as it has since done, the chief centre of operations—he restricted his movements to the west of Herzegovina. In a large degree Muchtar Pasha compelled him to that, but the result was nevertheless very unsatisfactory at Belgrade, and where there is so keen a rivalry as now exists between Prince Milan and Prince Nikita for the leadership of the Slav movement, it does not require a strong breeze to fan the flames of mutual distrust. But the Prince of Montenegro had this great advantage. He had been successful in the field, and the Servians had not. He had shut up Muchtar Pasha in Trebinje, and one of his Generals had inflicted a great defeat at Medun upon an army intending to invade Montenegro from Podgoritza. His sword was therefore thrown into the scales for the continuance of the war. The Belgrade Councils of last week were also largely influenced by Russian advices. After the first engagements on the Timok, Tchernayeff discovered that the great want of his army consisted of trained officers and artillery men. This was soon made known in the Russian papers, and simultaneously with the meetings of the Belgrade Government Russian officers came pouring over the borders. I hear from one who has just returned from the seat of war that there must at least be 500 furloughed Russian officers with the Servian army. My informant saw a party of 200 sailors and about 20 officers cross the Danube at Semendria, who were supposed to be intended for the Servian artillery. What would any other Power than Turkey say of a neighbour who purposely gave furlough to her officers in order that they might serve in the ranks against her? But

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POONA RACES.

POONA, 12TH SEPT.

THE POONA DERBY.

Clemence	1
Revenge	2

Time—2m. 58s. Won easy.

THE SERVICE STAKES.

Fatty	1
Kitano	2

Time—1m. 30s.

THE DECCAN DERBY.

Spec	1
Alligator	2

Time—2m. 54s.

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Lachin	1
Merry Legs	2

Time—1m. 59s.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAYS.

Shaheen	1
Judge Advocate	2

Time—2m. 30s.

THE FORTHCOMING IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH SEPT.

The gathering of Native Princes at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will be greater than at first supposed. The Government of India expect about 70 of the ruling Chiefs, including H. H. the Nizam will attend.

CHOLERA IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 12TH SEPT.

Cholera has attacked Sealkote Cantonments. In the Lancers one death has occurred; in the Highlanders there have been three seizures and one death, exclusive of Adjutant Holland, who succumbed after a few hours.

Jummoo has been free from cholera since the 1st September, when the Maharajah returned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATTITUDE IN SERVIA.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT.

According to Servian official despatches the Turks remain inactive.

The Servians, numbering twenty-five thousand men, threaten the Turkish communications with Nissa.

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES.—SPEECH OF LORD DERBY.

A deputation waited on Lord Derby to-day to express indignation at the atrocities in Bulgaria. In answering the deputation, his Lordship maintained the necessity of upholding the territorial integrity of Turkey. He was not opposed to the extension of provincial autonomy, but it would be very difficult to carry out; the punishment of the authors of the atrocities was certain, and reparation was due to Bulgaria. England was striving in concert with the Powers to obtain an armistice as a forerunner of peace.

LORD DERBY'S DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, 12TH SEPT.

In the course of his speech before the deputation which waited on Lord Derby yesterday, his Lordship lengthily defended Her Majesty's Government against charges of supineness with reference to the atrocities which had been committed or of abetting them by sending the British fleet to Besika Bay.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRENTHAM HALL.

The Hall liner Trentham Hall left Liverpool for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, 11TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 106

Bar Silver 51¾

Arrivals.—Wild Wave, Prince Frederick, Twilight, Gilvary A. S. Davis, and Aldergrove.

Departures.—Zante, India, and Bellona.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fora. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S., thermometer 80, barometer 29·85. Fall of rain 15 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by N. 3, thermometer 80, barometer 29·92. Fall of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 9-25 A.M.—Weather fare, wind N. E., N. W., thermometer max. 81, min. 77. Fall of rain 1 inch 78 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong S. W., thermometer 91, barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear and sunshine, wind moderate W., thermometer 86.

THE Allahabad paper states that Mr. H. Garstin, an Assistant Superintendent in the Government Telegraph Department, was killed at Agra on Friday evening last by a fall at polo.

IT is reported by a Punjab paper that the Akhoond of Swat has received a specie remittance of 30,000 rupees, which has been presented to him, as a religious offering, by his disciples in the Punjab; he is still ill, and it is said that his health is daily getting worse.

In reply to a memorandum by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee on the distribution of Vehar water in Bombay, Mr. Rienzi Walton has prepared an able and exhaustive report which was submitted to the Town Council at its meeting held yesterday. Dr. Blaney said it was one of the most valuable and able reports submitted to the Councils since the introduction of the Vehar water works in Bombay, and that the information it contained would throw valuable light on all discussions on the subject. The Council resolved that the report should be printed and circulated to the members of the Council and the Corporation.

THE following curious paragraph is copied from the *Indian Mirror* of Sunday last:—"There are men who honestly believe that the growing regard for Chaitanya which is so clearly observable among the more devout Brahmos, means a proportionate lack of attachment to Jesus Christ. Are we to believe that one must take away so much love and reverence from Christ in order to give due homage to the prophet of Nuddea? Why should loyalty to one prophet mean rebellion against another? Such conflict is not possible in catholic Theism, which on principle honours all prophets. Dear Jesus is as dear and sweet to the genuine Brahmo heart now as he was before. In the really attractive Brahmoism of the present day Chaitanya only sweetens the deep holiness of Jesus, and softens pure faith into a tender passion."

THE trade and navigation returns for the four months ending 31st July show that imports, including treasure, have increased 28 lacs compared with 1875, and are 30 lacs less than in 1874: the figures for the four months in 1876 are Rs. 14,30,69,591, the treasure imported was Rs. 3,18,25,881, or 1 crore and 41 lacs more than in 1875. The total of exports for the four months ending 31st July last, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 22,58,59,228, against Rs. 23,04,78,049 in 1875. The total treasure exported was Rs. 1,18,97,245, against Rs. 66,81,658 in 1875, and Rs. 45,56,928 in 1874. For the month of July the imports amounted to Rs. 2,89,77,389, of which treasure amounted to Rs. 60,74,507, or 10 lacs more than in July 1875, and 40 lacs more than in July 1874, but the total of imports for July was 76 lacs less than in 1875 and 55 lacs less than in 1874. The total of exports for July, including treasure, amounted to Rs. 4,38,66,507, or 15 lacs more than in July 1875. The total of treasure exported in July amounted to Rs. 45,10,048, against Rs. 43,31,382 in 1875, and Rs. 18,24,950 in 1874.

THE *Madras Times* reports the following extensive robbery near Calicut:—"A little more than a fortnight ago, the treasury of the senior Rance, adjoining her palace at Torcovanoor, which is about three miles from Calicut Town, was broken into, and precious stones, golden ingots, and cash were abstracted from the room and cellar comprising the treasury. It would appear that the thieves effected their entrance by wrenching the iron bars off one of the windows of the room containing money bags and iron boxes secured by padlocks. The bags contained gold and silver coin, and the boxes valuable jewels. The other portion of the treasury consists of a cellar underneath the floor of a room adjoining the one just spoken of. Here were stowed away the golden ingots, several of which were stolen on the night in question. The precious metal and valuable jewels abstracted are, according to one source, estimated at several lakhs. Another report has it that the value of the property stolen is countless! In the police charge sheet, however, the loss is laid down at 77,000 rupees. Several of the watchmen and a couple of hangers-on at the *Kovilagum*, or palace, have been arrested on suspicion, and are awaiting their trial.

THE *Friend of India* gives the particulars of another case against Mr. Kirkwood, which, on the face of it, looks a much worse one than the storm in a tea-pot which lately excited so much attention. A tea-planter, named Webster, says the writer, planned an attack on a party of peasants, who, according to immemorial custom, when the rainfall is insufficient, were diverting the water of a *khal* to irrigate their fields, and thus, by the dam they made, making the stream less easily fordable by Mr. Webster's carts. Some gentlemen from neighbouring plantations came to aid in the attack; sticks, stones, hoes, spades, &c., and *muskets*, were the weapons. The villagers, after a feeble resistance, fled, six of them wounded with musket shot, and one bruised in the face with a stone. The conquerors—they are said to have been about fifteen to one of the enemy—then cut the dam, and burnt the watch houses beside it. The police held what Mr. Kirkwood calls "a discreditable investigation," and Webster was sent to trial, charged with collecting an unlawful assembly, with using fire-arms, and with cutting the dam. The Court Inspector prosecuted, and Mr. Badcock, the Joint-Magistrate, discrediting the other charges, fined Mr. Webster Rs. 500 for simple rioting.

MURREE is reported to be free from cholera, as well as the adjoining camps, but up to the 30th ultimo there had been a few cases at Kalabagh among the European troops there. The other stations in the Gullies were free from it. In the city of Rawul Pindee the disease had been declining at the end of last month to 3 or 4 cases a day; but since the beginning of this month there has been a striking increase in the number of cases, 27 being reported on the 3rd, and 32 on the 4th. Since the beginning of the month, too, the disease has re-appeared among the troops in Cantonments; 2 cases in the Cells of the 2-9th Foot; 1 in the 11th N. I.; and 1 in the 21st P. N. I. The Sudder Bazaar, however, has been reported free for several days. It is now nearly six weeks since the disease first appeard at Rawul Pindee. It would be interesting to trace, if possible, says *Indian Public Opinion*, the cause of this somewhat striking increase of the disease in the city. There are very few wells in the city which do not run dry in a dry season like this, in consequence of which the people draw water from the river and from the few tanks about the city, both of which sources are obviously liable to contamination. The bed of the river is habitually used as a latrine, and clothes are washed in the now scanty stream, while it is not unlikely that the tank water may have been contaminated through clothes being washed in it.

AT the High Court yesterday, the terms of the amicable arrangement between the parties to the "Adelphi" Hotel Case, which was suggested by Mr. Purcell on the preceding day, were discussed before Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff's counsel wanted to grasp at something more than the basis of the proposed arrangement could admit of; but Mr. Purcell, on behalf of the defendant Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, presented a bold front and expressed his determination to show cause against the rule rather than allow his client's right of access to all parts of the hotel premises to be affected in the slightest degree. A remark made by his Lordship that he could not possibly see why the parties should not agree to allow things to remain as they were during the last three weeks, and that unless this course was assented to, he would not accelerate the hearing led to the arrangement being closed with. The Court thereupon made the following order:—By consent and without prejudice to the rights of any of the parties to the suit, or to the question raised therein, and upon the plaintiff and the first defendant respectively undertaking to allow the matters relating to the management of the hotel to remain in the same state as they have been during the past fortnight, and with liberty to the first defendant personally to have access to the hotel, but not to send or bring any other persons, let this rule stand over until the hearing, hereby fixed for Monday the 25th inst. Costs of the motion to be reserved until the hearing, with liberty to apply.

THE *Friend of India*:—"It must be a matter of shame and regret to thorough Englishmen in India that there is scarcely a mail from Europe which fails to bring out a plentiful budget of indecency and scandal of a kind to disgust the Mahomedan, the Hindoo, or indeed any man with European morals and manners. It is easy to fancy the Oriental, over whose social life the European claims such an immense superiority, pointing the finger of scorn at a civilization which produces such women as Mrs. Bravo and Mrs. Rippingall, and such men as Captain Moore and other heroes of the Divorce Court: nor is it possible to escape the reflection that the publicity given in these times to such scandal must have a very material influence in widening that gulf between the races which the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and others have so markedly deplored. Lord Campbell, once upon a time, brought in an act to restrain the dissemination of the Holloway Street school of literature and art, and it seems to us almost as if all the unsaleable stock which remained over that ordinance had been gradually cast into the Indian dust hole for such stuff ever since, so great has been the accumulation of nauseous stories and vicious literature in the India of this day. It does not make that sort of writing the better that it purports to be the news of Paris or London gethered by a corresponding moralist, nor is it much of an apology for the importation of these wares, that a paper as morally bad as *Vanity Fair* is perused by dwellers in Belgravia. What is inexcusable is that there should be literary scavengers of our own people and blood at home, to render Englishmen contemptible in the eyes of the natives by reason of that garbage which they pick out of the London and Paris gutters for the edification of all Hindostan."

THE Duke of Buckingham met with an unexpected escort on his entry into Bangalore. The *Spectator* describes the event in the following paragraph from that paper:—"The following laughable incident occurred on the morning of the Governor's entry into this station, and produced much amusement among the distinguished visitors. The ducal party had to be driven along the road leading from the Pettah which passes by the Commissioner's office buildings, and in the compound of the latter were picketed a large number of Amhrut Mahal cattle, which at the best times are an excitable lot. Consequent on the jostling, jabbering, and talking of the crowds of the people who gathered in the vicinity to have a glimpse at the Duke, and the noise of rushing to and fro of carriages, horses, &c., some of the animals were made rather restive, and they were worked up to fever heat by the time the mounted escort came in view, so that several of them broke their tethers and got free. They made straight for the west gate leading on the road and just managed to head the escort, and not being able to get to the right or left were even perforce compelled to keep ahead. Then they went trotting along like Amrahat bulls only can trot, heads erect and tails elevated, daring any one to stop them. When the east gate of Government House, opposite the Public Offices, was reached, the bovine herd drew up, and turned round to look at the approaching party; having apparently satisfied themselves that everything was progressing satisfactorily they trotted along the approaching road to Government House, and though they were not mentioned in the programme to be observed at His Grace's reception, nevertheless they were the first to herald his approach; after entering Government House grounds they were secured without any difficulty. Natives, who are always superstitious and notice all kinds of omens, say that this is a remarkably good one for the Duke and make out that His Grace was born under that particularly lucky constellation *Taurus* and that he will be made a good deal of in India."

THE *Pall Mall Budget* is very severe upon a book called "Shells from the Sands of Time" which has recently been written by the Dowager Lady Lytton. It says:—"It is beyond a reviewer's power to convey an adequate notion of the style of contents of this volume of essays. A book containing more than 200 pages, and written by a lady who is not without ability, may possibly contain some passages that are worth reading, but they are few in number. Quotations are numerous, and occasionally the reader will meet with an amusing anecdote. Where the matter is original it is generally worthless; and, what with execrable puns, ill-chosen epithets, and vain attempts, to utter fine thoughts in fine language, the reader will find himself yawning long before he reaches the end of the volume. There is a laudatory paper on Macaulay, which, notwithstanding the extravagance of its praise, is, perhaps, the best of the series. Although very bad in parts, it contains, unlike some of the essays, a few sensible remarks. The writer, however, cannot avoid making offensive statements, or statements that will not bear examination; and her description of St. Stephen's as a 'great arena of humbug and sham Areopagus' is as foolish as her comparison of Macaulay's 'wondrous and unapproachable style' to 'the rushing waterworlds of Niagara or the rich gorgeous fertility of tropical vegetation.' The author entertains an exalted opinion of love, but there seems no reason why she should describe it as 'the nucleus of eternity, the subtle all-pervading fluid of that mysterious concrete of immortality of which each human portion is a Soul;' and there is a mysterious criticism that surpasses ordinary comprehension in likening Montaigne's religion to 'a deep, pure, subtile essence, a sort of angel leaven, which, while it causes his nature to rise above the earthly dross with which the best of things are kneaded, at the same time curbs all his higher attributes into the most profound abnegation.' If 'Shells from the Sands of Time' merit praise at all, it must be awarded to the publisher instead of to the writer. The essays are poor stuff, but the volume is excellently printed."

THE following sketch, in *Vanity Fair*, of one of the Prince of Wales's companions, whose opinions now influence the policy of the Secretary of State for India, is a suitable accompaniment to a portrait of a young man represented grinning like an idiot through a large coloured collar:—"Lord Charles William de la Poer Beresford, R.N., M.P., is a young man full of good looks and high spirits, with all the world smiling upon him, cannot fail to be envied, and is almost certain to be disliked, or at least to be ill-spoken of. Yet no man or woman was ever found to dislike or to speak ill of Charlie Beresford. His frank sailor manners, his cheery voice, and the laugh that continually breaks up his face as if into little pieces never to be put together again in gravity, would disarm any enmity, but as it is they only serve to assure friendship. He is barely thirty, yet he has been all over the world as a junior officer in the Service he loves, and has broken well-nigh every bone in the body he holds in such light esteem, but has nevertheless caused to be tattooed after the fashion of an Indian chief. He has the most dashing, devil-may-care pluck, and is ever ready to embark on the most perilous enterprises; whether it be the scaling of a hitherto virgin mountain, on the top of which he will, for want of a flag, take off his shirt and wave it to the spectators below; or the carrying off a turnpike gate under the nose of the pike keeper; or jumping overboard after a shipmate; or going into a kraal of wild elephants—there is nothing he either has not done or will not do. He once bought a Chinese boy for twenty-five dollars, who is to this day attached to him, and is almost as well known as his master, under the name of 'Tom Fat.' In society 'Charlie' is known for practical joking and a continual running fire of banter which respects neither sex nor position; and nevertheless he has a fund of information and sound judgment which is only suspected by few, because few talk to him or allow him to talk to them seriously of serious matters. As a naval officer he is certain one day to distinguish himself if only he gets the opportunity that war would make for him, for he has that electric and irresistible power of leading men to desperate service which is giving to few, and is so well-known for it that his name alone would insure volunteers for any service. He is Member for Waterford by virtue not only of his family connection with the town from which his brother takes his title, but also by virtue of much facile cheerful canvassing; and, after accompanying the Prince to India, he has now been appointed to the command of a ship in which he may be counted upon to address himself to acquiring the tact and knowledge required in a sole superior. This added to the dashing qualities which he has given so many proofs, will render him one of the most promising officers in the Navy.—JEHU JUNIOR."

HOW TO TREAT NATIVE SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read several letters about servants and the Fuller case in your paper. I have been in India since 1857, having been home once or twice. "D. C." in his letter gives vent to some true remarks, which possess also that uncommon commodity, "common sense." I have never been complained of by a servant for ill-treatment, and my plan is this: I belong to the highest caste in the country, being a pure European gentleman, and therefore every servant is of lower caste, and this I explain to them and make them understand. Every servant I engage, I at once, before mentioning wages, stipulate for work. I mean, I tell him what I shall expect him to do, viz.:—just what he is ordered, no matter what, and I know only one crime—disobedience. I box his ears if needful, but never till he is convinced of his fault, and he always admits my justice. Of course I am not free from annoyance. Who can expect to be? But I think I have less than most. Carelessness and dirt are my chief causes for complaint, and I think dirty habits are as brutal as thrashing, and certainly deserve correction. The main thing is—be always just, and no servant worth keeping will complain of your severity. Give praise where it is due; they are like children and are as pleased at praise, especially when they have tried to deserve it, as they are ready to submit to just correction. I don't recognize any caste at all except in their relations with each other, which again I think just. I find that it pays best to be on the look out for something to praise, as it encourages a willing servant. But I never shut my eyes to a fault, however trivial, and I believe most men will admit my plan is at any rate humane and paying.—Yours, &c.

Hydrabad, Sept. 7. SPECTATOR.

PERIPATETIC CHATTER FROM AGRA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, 10TH SEPT.

As it appears to be the orthodox thing to preface a news-letter with an account of that inexhaustible theme, the weather, I suppose I must do so in this instance for fear otherwise that I may be looked upon as singular. I am glad to say that the weather we are now enjoying is really very pleasant, the mornings and evenings especially being very cool; and a walk during the day, with an umbrella, having become a possibility. Old Agraites are saying the cold season has set in, but this I have received with a deal of caution, because not only is it very early in the season but it seems too good to be true when I recollect that in Bombay during the month of October the heat is sometimes almost intolerable. However, time will tell. I regret to relate that a sad accident occurred here last evening during a game of Polo, which resulted in the immediate death of one of the players. Mr. Garstin, Assistant Superintendent of the Rajpootana State Railway Telegraph, was, while bending sideways in the act of striking the ball, overrun by an officer of the 59th Regiment. The force of the collision brought both riders to the ground, but while the officer escaped with only a slight shock, poor Garstin died within ten minutes of his fall. Medical attendance was instantly at hand, but was of no avail whatever, concussion of the brain being the cause of death. Deceased was quite a young man, in the full vigour of health and strength, and the peculiar circumstances under which he died cast an additional gloom on the occurrence. I notice that a lengthy discussion, which promises to rival both the Fuller and the Mylne-Oppleston controversy, is going on in your correspondence columns about the way in which native servants ought to be treated. Let me tell you the following story, the authenticity of which I can vouch for and which may be interesting under the circumstances. A lady in this station, before going out visiting the other day, left her little eighteen months old in charge of the bearer and ayah, giving them strict orders to attend carefully to it. She had not been away half-an-hour when one of her servants came running and informed her that her baby had fallen down and broken its arm, which luckily proved to be false, the wrist only being severely sprained. On reaching home and instituting enquiries as to the cause of the accident, it was ascertained that the helpless little thing had been left all alone on a table, and that the servants had retired to their rooms, probably for the purpose of enjoying the *hookah* or indulging in a short snooze. I give you this with the view to showing how culpably negligent native servants are, as a rule, and I am sure that both Mr. Wm. Wordsworth, and "A Disgusted Briton" would not deem corporal punishment amiss in such a case. What else could be done? To dismiss the servants would certainly be a satisfaction to you, in that you would know your child could not meet with such carelessness again at their hands; but then they would soon get another situation, and probably the next child entrusted to their watchful vigilance might not fare so well, in that it might be a cripple for life. Of what use would a fine be? a few rupees being no equivalent to a child's safety. A remonstrance, quite as futile, for there is a dead certainty that the next time your back is turned Mrs. Luxmeebai will be all of a flutter when the peeler turns the corner to entertain him as becomes his exalted position as guardian of the peace, and the bearer will resort to the genial companionship of a coterie of skulking idle rascals to listen to a remarkable story of a fairy, and then what becomes of the child? Its fate does not trouble the minds of the ayah or bearer when the *mem-sahib* is away. Now we come to the only remedy likely to have any good effect, and that is a good sound thrashing inflicted on the bearer—before the ayah, by the way, and it will act as a gentle reminder to her that it is only her sex that saves her, which will have the desired result, for, I lay wager they will be more careful next time. I fear I am trespassing too much on your space; however, before closing let me give you the following veritable anecdote which will show you the neck-or-nothing system of business to which a certain shopkeeper here is prone. A reverend gentleman called in the other day to buy a child's toy. The tradesman, evidently under the impression he had to deal with an unwary customer and one who was likely to be easily bamboozled, said, on the price of an article being asked, oh! its Rs. 1-4, but you know I don't mind tossing you Rs. 2 or nothing. The reverend gentleman's disgust can be better imagined than described, for, in stalking out of the shop, he cast a look of such withering contempt on the poor dealer's miscellaneous articles that the latter quite succumbed. The cream of the joke is that the *padre* a few Sundays afterwards thought it his duty to inveigh against betting of any description whatever, and in so pointed a manner, too, that it was easily inferred whom he alluded to. The shopkeeper, I hear, has never dared to take such liberties again with a gentleman of the order clerical. Moral—"Bombay tradesmen beware." PHEASANT.

THE BRAVO ENQUIRY.

MRS. BRAVO'S APPEAL TO THE JURY.

"Britons! defend me;" before you here I stand,
A hapless, helpless victim of a cruel hireling band,
Whose tongues their only weapons; but oh! the blows they deal
Cut me, pierce me deeper, than the sharpest blade of steel.

II.

Britons! protect me; though chivalry no more
Exists as once it did, will British hearts ignore
A *woman's* pray'r for succour, her cries of bitter pain?
Against the rancour of her foes, must she appeal in vain?

III.

She asks you not, to shield her from the doom of *proven* guilt,
Her bulwark is her *innocence*; on *that* her hopes are built,
She craves no mercy at your hands, no suppliant knee she bends,
She does not seek to hide the truth—to truth her aid she lends.

IV.

She came not at this trial here, to hide a thing that could
Throw light upon the sad event, that's caused her widowhood;
And while she's glad to tell you all she knows of as *his* wife,
What *right* have you to wring from her the secrets of her life?

V.

What *right* have you to torture her more keenly than the "*rack*,"
And like a hare that's hunted down with bloodhounds on its track,
Relentlessly pursue her through the course of past events,
And ask her questions which you know a woman's heart resents?

VI.

Oh! Britons, Britons, can it be, that England's righteous laws
Should side with wretched calumny, and aid a cruel cause?
Can truth and injured innocence be victimised by hate,
And justice be perverted by the minions of the State?

VII.

She does not say she has not err'd, but is there *one* of you
Who, tried and tempted as she was, would not have yielded too?
But erring as her past has been, why should her bleeding heart
Be made a target by her foes for malice's poison'd dart?
Oh! British hearts and British tongues, remember Him who said:
"Woman! where are thy accusers?" as one by one they fled,
And left her all alone with him, whose searching question had
Convinc'd her foes that, though *she'd* sinn'd, *their sins were quite as bad*.

TANNA, 11th Sept. X. Y. Z.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT DEOLALEE.

ON Saturday, the 9th instant, a match was held at Deolalee between the Mhow division representatives *en route* to Poona to contend in the coming Rifle Meeting and the Deolalee Station Rifle Club—3 officers and 8 N. C. officers and men aside—under the patronage of our most popular commandant, Colonel Cochrane, V. C., Distance 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each distance, any position. At 200 yards the home side led by 19 points and at 500 yards gained 37 points, the Club thus proving the winners by 56 points. The shooting on the part of the Deolalee Club was good, but that of the visitors indifferent, but we trust they will have better luck at Poona.

It is well worth mentioning that in the 3rd round at 200 yards the Club registered 7 consecutive bull's eyes out of their 11. The average of the home Club at 200 yards was 16·00 and at 500 yards 10·54; that of the visitors at 200 yards 14·18 and at 500 yards 7·26. Deolalee expects to get a regular meeting up here shortly, when it is hoped many of our volunteers from the adjacent stations on the G. I. P. Railway will enter the lists for competition.

RIFLEMAN.

POLO MATCH.—BOMBAY *vs.* POONA.

ON Saturday last the annual polo match between Bombay and Poona was played on the ground of the latter on the Sholapore Road. The match commenced at 5 P.M., and the time was to be called at 6-30 P.M. Bombay won the toss and chose the high ground, which gave them a slight advantage.

The sides were as follows:—

BOMBAY.	POONA.
Mr. Wyer,	Captain Hogg,
Mr. Craigie,	Lieutenant Steele,
Mr. Crawley-Boevey,	Mr. Joyner,
Mr. Rimington.	Lieutenant Elliot.

The ball was placed in the centre of the ground, and on the word from Major Kerr (Umpire) Captain Hogg and Mr. Craigie charged. The former broke Mr. Craigie's stick, but neither touched the ball. Steele then came to the front, and showing some good play drove the ball right up to the goal. Bombay then managed to get the ball half way down and some very clever play was seen on both sides; especially Mr. Elliot's right and left hand hitting, which was much admired.

Mr. Boevey next got the ball and took it down to their goal, but unfortunately missed getting a goal as the ball hit the flag staff and went on the wrong side.

Poona now got well together, and Mr. Joyner and Captain Hogg carried the ball up to the goal, but the latter making a bad shot, missed scoring one.

It was now 6 o'clock and still without any result. Both sides playing splendidly.

At 10 minutes past 6 the ball was driven down to the Bombay goal, and a "skrimmage" took place just in front of the goal flags. And after some "hustling", the ball was driven through between the flags by Mr. Wyer.

It now left only 20 minutes for Poona to recover their loss; which, if they had more light, we have no doubt they would have accomplished, as they *now* had the advantage of the high ground. But it was almost too dark to see the ball when time was called at 6-30 by Major Kerr, the result was one goal for Bombay.

Thus ended one of the best polo matches we have ever seen. The playing on both sides, one and all, was very good Bombay, we think, had strong ponies, at least they looked in better condition. We congratulate the Poona team on their improvement since last year, and hope next year they will be rewarded by a victory. There were a great number of the fair sex present and seemed to take great interest in the match. The band of the 5th N. I. was also present and played during the match.—*Poona Observer*.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMAL.—A cart-driver, named Ismal Goolamdeen, was yesterday fined Rs. 4, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of police constable No. 937-D.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—This case in which Bhimjeebhoy Bomanshaw stood charged at the instance of Nanabhoy Byramjee Limboowalla, residing at Chundunwadee, was charged with enticing away his wife, Nawazbai, came on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morójee, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Monday, when Mr. Sorabjee, who appeared for the complainant, stated that he could not proceed with his case, and the alleged charge was therefore withdrawn. Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee appeared for the defendant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Monday at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Chand Raghoo. Deceased was a butcher, aged 50 years, who had met with an accident, causing a fracture to his right leg, at the great fire that occurred about seven months ago at 2nd and 3rd Don Tar Streets, in the native town. While deceased was endeavouring to pull down a cadjan water-shed that adjoined the Butchers' Musjid, in order to prevent the fire from spreading to the musjid, he made a jump off a wall about the height of 12 feet and broke his right leg. Deceased was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and from thence to the J. J. Hospital, where the leg was amputated about fifteen days previous to his death. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by pyæmia, the result of a wound of the right leg received by an accidental fall from a height."

AN AQUATIC CHASE AFTER A LUNATIC.—Yesterday afternoon, Gunner McGrath, of the Royal Artillery, who has been in the Colaba Hospital under treatment for temporary insanity, whilst walking in the hospital veranda with the sentry in charge of him, darted out of a doorway, ran down to the sea, and jumped in. The sentry was necessarily detained in ridding himself of his boots and clothes before he could run after his charge. Meanwhile Corporal McMurray, of 1-2nd Queen's, a patient in the hospital in a very weak state, on seeing McGrath putting himself in danger, pulled off his clothes and swam towards and gained on him. The sentry also came up; but seeing himself pursued by the two men, McGrath changed his course and made towards Bombay, all three being nearly a mile out at sea. A boat was then seen making for McGrath; and the two men who gallantly went forth to rescue him, finding that they could render no assistance, returned to shore. Their conduct was none the less praiseworthy on that account. Directly the boat reached him, McGrath allowed himself to be hauled in without resistance, and was probably sorry for what he had done. He was safely brought to shore.

THE WEATHER.—We have had no rain now for nearly a fortnight. The grain-dealers have raised the price of grain two rupees to each pulla of grain. The prices of oil and ghee have been likewise raised on the plea of there being no rain. Yesterday we have had a clear day, and though small dark clouds were not seen hanging here and there, flashes of lightning were observed on Sunday night towards the easterly direction. It is somewhat close and sultry during the day, the thermometer stood at 77° in the shade yesterday afternoon.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 12.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE "INDIAN STATESMAN."

YESTERDAY afternoon, Messrs. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, re-sold the stock-in-trade consisting of steam printing presses, types, type cases, office furniture, &c., of the printing and publishing establishment, lately known as the *Indian Statesman*, in convenient lots to suit purchasers on behalf of Messrs. Peeroo Dossa, Peeroo Veerjee, Dulla Canjee, and Munjee Canjee, who purchased the property at the first sale made by order of the Official Assignee, when the whole of the property was knocked down at Rs. 4,600. At yesterday's sale the machinery of the steam press by W. Conniebee, alone fetched the sum of Rs. 1,850 being purchased by Mr. Dadabhoy, proprietor of the Eagle Printing Press; the remainder of the property was put up in small and convenient lots, and it is expected that the whole of the effects will have fetched nearly Rs. 6,000. The bidders were principally Borahs, and parties connected with the local printing presses.

THE "ADELPHI" HOTEL CASE—AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE *vs.* DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE AND JAMSJEE.

AT the High Court yesterday, this matter again came on before Mr. Justice Bayley for settling the exact terms of the amicable arrangement until the hearing, referred to in yesterday's paper. The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the first defendant Dadabhoy.

Mr. Marriott—My learned friend seems to be inclined to insist on the right of access to the hotels in order to avoid his clients being exposed by the caste or the defendant's friends who might suppose that any triumph has been gained over him by reason of the rule being made absolute. As far as my client is concerned, I do not entertain any wish that it should be supposed any triumph had been gained over the first defendant. What we are really anxious to obtain is an order which will put us in a position to carry on the management of the hotel. My client is certainly, under any circumstances, entitled to remain in possession and to manage the business of the hotels.

The Judge—The parties have apparently lived amicably enough for the last three weeks, and why cannot they do so for the next fortnight? There can be no triumph unless there is a decision, and there will be no decision on the merits until the case has been heard.

Mr. Purcell—We certainly will promise, if it is desired, not to obstruct the management of the hotel, and if the rule be suspended, it can be brought forward at any time. When any concession is made people generally—outsiders—I don't mean the solicitors or the learned counsel in the case, impute it to other than the real reasons. We have made an offer which, we think, is most reasonable, that if the hearing is accelerated, we will leave things as they are—leave the hotels in the hands of the plaintiff, and the management in the hands of this person who is employed by him. We have acted with great prudence since the rule *nisi* was granted. In the affidavits filed on the other side, there is no suggestion of any complaint against the first defendant, and there is no suggestion this story as to interference with the servants of the hotel. If we are not to have access to the premises, we might be placed in this difficulty—undoubtedly, many of the employés of the hotel may be called as witnesses in this case—and your Lordship knows what the effect is on natives who suppose that a decision has been given one way or the other, and the Major Dadabhoy's not being able to go there would lead the servants to suppose that he had been turned out. The rule, I think, is completely unsustainable, and I am perfectly prepared to show cause against it. There was an agreement for partnership; the management was taken by the defendant; then there was a further agreement for a partnership in the whole concern; and further more, there was a distinct authority given by the two administrators to the defendant to manage the hotel, which in nowise represents the bulk of the property. The other members of the family have no confidence in the plaintiff. Whilst they have it in the defendant Dadabhoy, and the plaintiff asks your Lordship to give to the exclusion of his co-administratrix the whole management to him and Jeevunjee Hormusjee's man, the other manager. Perhaps it may be very kind of Mr. Jeevunjee to lend his man to the plaintiff.

Mr. Marriott—That is not so, and I protest against the introduction of any suggestion that Jeevunjee is assisting the plaintiff.

Mr. Purcell—My learned friend protests against the introduction of any of Jeevunjee's people into the case, while Jeevunjee's manager is sitting behind my learned friend, and has done so since the commencement of this case.

Mr. Marriott—By not protesting against my learned friend's statements, I may be supposed to admit them. I am told that the person who is sitting behind me has nothing to do with Jeevunjee, and I am also informed that neither Jeevunjee himself nor any one connected with him is sitting here.

The Judge—It is not desirable to go into the merits of the case at present. My suggestion yesterday was that there should be no order, but an undertaking by the respective parties that they should remain as they have done for the last fortnight until the hearing.

Mr. Purcell—That we have offered to do. The hotel, after all, is an open place, and in addition to that, I apprehend that we have a right, as partners and as jointly seized of the house to go there. We have made great concessions to the plaintiff to have the whole management of the place. If the plaintiff is not satisfied with this, I am quite prepared to go into the merits of the case.

The Judge—If the parties do not choose to do what I think they ought to do, viz.—allow things to remain as they are for the next fortnight, the case must go on. I cannot possible see any objection to be taken to either side simply undertaking not to do otherwise than they have done during the next fortnight.

Mr. Marriott—If my learned friend gives us an undertaking in the form in which the rule runs, that is all we ask for.

The Judge—But the first defendant does not wish to be entirely shut out and prevented from going into the hotels.

Mr. Purcell—We are willing, if my learned friend wishes it, to consent to the appointment of an independent person as receiver at the hotels until the hearing, or we will undertake not to do other than we have done for the last fortnight.

The Judge—That is all you want apparently, Mr. Marriott. You cannot make a rule absolute without cause being shown. Mr. Anstey more than once said in this Court that an undertaking was more binding than an order of Court.

Eventually an arrangement was come to between the parties which the Judge made a note of as follows:—"By consent, and without prejudice to the rights of any of the parties to this suit, or to the questions raised therein, and upon the plaintiff and the first defendant Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee respectively undertaking to allow the matters relating to the management of the hotel to remain in the same state as they have been during the past fortnight, and with liberty to the first defendant personally to have access to the hotels, but not to send or bring any other persons to the hotels, let this rule stand over until the hearing, which is hereby fixed for Monday, the 25th instant. The costs of this motion to be disposed of at the hearing with liberty to apply as advised."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.; Dr. Cook, Dr. Blaney, Raghunath Narayan Khote, and Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esqs. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive and Deputy Executive Engineers were also present.

A DEED OF CONTRACT.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to Dorabjee Hossungjee's deed of contract for the collection of the fair ground and feeding fees at Bandora slaughter houses.

AN APPOINTMENT.

The Commissioner reported the appointment of Mr. Randall to the vacant situation of inspector of roads, No. 3 district, under clause 16 of the pension rules.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE POLIC

[A BEGGARLY ACCOUNT.

WITH the sole exception of the announcement that Mr. Disraeli has [condescended to accept a peerage, possibly in order that he may have the opportunity of literally emulating the splendid end of Chatham, the Session of 1876 closes in the same dull, dreary, and depressing manner as it began. Beyond one or two individuals, who have succeeded in advancing their reputation during its course, it is a Session for which no gratitude can be claimed either by the country at large or by any party within the walls of Parliament. Liberalism, it may be said, is weaker and more disorganised. Conservatism is stronger and more compact than was the case six months ago. Efforts at Liberal reunion have been made, and they have met in each instance with the same result as the wave which dashes against the Marpessian rock. Instead of finding the object at which they have hurled themselves a centre for rallying, the Liberals have only succeeded in splitting themselves into yet further factions by the violence of the shock. Thus the Education Bill was thought to hold out a certainty of Liberal reorganisation on a new and permanent basis. Lord Robert Montagu's amendment was brought forward, the rush against it was made, and the consequence is that two or three fresh Liberal schisms have been produced. There are now not merely the party above and the party below the gangway. There are those who think with Mr. W. E. Forster, and those who think with Mr. Goschen, and those who believe in Lord Hartington, who differs from both. At the same time, the incompatibility of temper between the Liberals and Radicals, whose political faith is essentially secular and irreligious, and the Irish members, who are mere political agents in the hands of priests, has become thoroughly pronounced. To complete the reality of the feebleness and distraction of the Opposition forces, we have the fulfilment of a prediction which was made in this journal two years, and of a rumour which was noticed a few weeks, ago. In August 1874 we said that an organised Radical left, or third party, of the same kind as that established by Mr. Whitbread, and described with much force in the recently-published life of Lord Althorp, was inevitable. Such a third party is announced as already formed, and will enter upon its corporate political existence in the Parliamentary Session of 1877. There is nothing new in this. What is called Liberalism is a myth, and the Liberal party have never yet had any concrete existence. Radicals, Whigs, Home Rulers, Repealers, Ultramontanes—these are realities well known to the English Parliament; and when the Liberal party is talked of, what is meant is the fortuitous combination of all or of some of these. The Whigs are compelled to accept the Radical propaganda: the great Liberal party carries all before it. The time has come for the concession of some popular Hibernian cry; again we hear of the collective vigour of Liberalism. Whatever may be the case in the wide field of general history, in the narrower area of party political annals events do repeat themselves, and the present state of the Opposition forces is the best illustration of this truth.

It is possible that the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the House of Lords may encourage the *soi-disant* Liberal leaders to fresh efforts next Session and during the coming Recess. Of course there can be no member of the Government on whom Mr. Disraeli's mantle, or even a fragment of it, can be said to have fallen: *proximus ille tamen occupavit Pallas honores*; Sir Stafford Northcote has his share of the wisdom of which the tutelary goddess of Athens was the type, and is the only Conservative who can pretend to discharge the duties of his chief in the House of Commons. Inferior as a debater to Mr. Gathorne Hardy, he is immeasurably his superior in temper, taste, tact, moderation, and knowledge of human nature. The late Sir Robert Peel said that experience had convinced him that a seat in the House of Commons entailed duties too onerous for a Prime Minister to attempt to discharge. Nevertheless, it is probably true that we have outlived the age of Premiers in the House of Lords. In a time of keen party rivalry or national excitement it would be indispensable that the Prime Minister should be in that chamber whose members are directly responsible to those constituencies which are the kings of England. But the present is not such a time as this, and Mr. Disraeli may still use his influence with the public from the pedestal of titular exaltation to which he has mounted. Nothing succeeds like success. The popular admiration for Mr. Disraeli will be appreciably increased now that his genius has secured the patent of nobility, which is, after all, regarded as the highest recognition that genius can receive. Of course the transformation of 'Disraeli the younger' into Earl of Beaconsfield means his immediate withdrawal from the more active part of politics, and his impending retirement from political life of any kind. But Mr. Disraeli is now so immense a national force that so long as he chooses to retain his power he can do so, even though in the House of Commons he exercises it vicariously. The present Government is not so much Conservative as national—national, with the greatest living master of political combinations as its head, and with the weakest Opposition to it ever known in parliamentary history. If Mr. Disraeli does not speak with much respect of the Press, it is because he usually alludes to the clumsy services of the blundering organs who think that mechanical adulation means effective alliance. A mere party organ, without an idea of its own, can have no influence; otherwise the *Standard*, which in the last ten days has with indiscriminate bungling servility construed Mr. Disraeli's advice to refer to the news of the Bulgarian atrocities into a sanction of wholesale massacre, and vindicated the principles of assassination and torture accordingly, might have created a really mischievous impression of the foreign policy of the Government. No statesman knows better how to discriminate between the journalistic comments that are mere coarse daubs of flattery and those that are significant of national and intelligent approval, and no statesman was ever yet the object of praise so nearly unanimous from journals of all parties as Mr. Disraeli. If the keynote of panegyric is struck by the *Times*, the chorus is led by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the strain is prolonged in dulcet notes by the *Daily Telegraph*. These are the circumstances under which the support of a newspaper is a real source of strength to a minister.

On Mr. Disraeli's management of the House of Commons it is unnecessary that we should say much. If his hold over that assemblage has been growing weaker for some little time, it is difficult to believe that his successor will be capable of exercising over it a more vigorous control. Certainly there was never a time when such control was more needed—never a time when wrong-headed and deliberate violation of its unwritten rules produced more inconvenience and delay in the transaction of public business; when there was a more profligate expenditure of hours and days in mere pretentious empty talk; when breaches of order were more frequent or vexatious; when the standard of debate, and even of political knowledge, has been so low. Notice of more than one motion bearing on the lateness and wordiness of debates in the House of Commons has already been given for next Session. The preposterously unnatural hours which have been kept in Parliament this Session have been warranted by no exceptional business, and have been caused simply and solely by the monstrous license of unbridled talk. The scandals and scenes in the House of Commons there has been a fair allowance; and Sir Robert Peel is not the only honourable member who has distinguished himself by making unwarrantable charges against others, which, with much blustering impudence, he has declined to withdraw and has failed to substantiate. It is agreeable to turn from such episodes as these to cases of individual triumph. Mr. Cowen, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. Chamberlain have each of them produced an impression highly favourable upon the House, as well as among those who agree with their political opinions. Lord Sandon has displayed an ability beyond that with which he was credited; while the future Conservative leader in the House of Commons—Sir Stafford Northcote—has given conclusive evidence that he is the one man who can in any way supply the loss which his party has sustained in the elevation of their chief.—*The World.*

MUSIC.

(Athenæum.)

'DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.'

Ein Bühnenfestspiel fur drei Tage und einen Vorabend. Von R. Wagner.—*Das Rheingold: Vorspiel.—Die Walkure:* Erster Tag.—*Siegfried:* Zweiter Tag.—*Gotterdammerung:* Dritter Tag.—*Vollstandiger Klavierauszug.* Von Carl Klindworth. (Schott & Co.)

Unzeitgemasse Betrachtungen. Von Friedrich Nietzsche. Viertes Stuck.—*Richard Wagner in Bayreuth.* (F. Woblauer.)

(Third Notice.)

In the remarks on the 'Rheingold' in the *Athenæum* of August 21st, it was pointed out that the antagonisms between the divinities of the Rhine, the gods of the mountain Walhalla, and the Nibelungen, or demons of the deep caverns, is the mainspring of the Trilogy. In the 'Walkure,' the contending factions do not come in contact, but, in the 'Siegfried,' the gods and the Nibelungen are again at issue, and the story of the Twilight, who, at the close of the Prologue (the 'Rheingold'), was left in possession of the magic ring and helmet, is deprived of those treasures by the grandson of Wotan, the heroic Siegfried, who is the son of Siegmund and Sieglinde, the natural children of Wotan. The *dramatis personæ* in the 'Siegfried,' besides the titlepart (tenor), are the two brothers Alberich (bass) and Mime (tenor); the Nibelungen, Wotin (bass), who is called "Der Wanderer," the giant Fafner (bass), Erda (contralto), the wise earth goddess, and Brunnhilde (soprano), the Amazonian chief of the Walkuren. The first act begins in the cavern of Mime, who has reared Siegfried. The first "scene," as laid out by the composer, is a long duet between Mime and Siegfried. The latter is not grateful to his foster-father, and extracts from him the secret of his paternity. His mother, Sieglinde, it seems, had died in giving birth to him in Mime's abode. Mime, failing to forge a sword strong enough for Siegfried, gives him the pieces of his father Siegmund's sword, which was broken by Siegmund's father Wotan in the 'Walkures,' and from these pieces Siegfried, who turns smith, forges a weapon. Prior, however, to the melting of the metal, Wotan enters the cave, and has a duet with Mime, the god being disguised as the Wanderer, who warns the gnome that not only will Siegfried conquer Fafner with the sword, which is called "Nothung," but that Mime will be killed by it. These three duets constitute the three scenes or numbers of the first act. In the second act, Alberich reappears; he is watching the entrance of Fafner's cave in order to obtain the treasures; and he too has a duet with Wotan, who tells him that Siegfried will be the winner of the ring. In the second scene there is a duet between Mime and Siegfried, which precedes the terrible combat between the hero and Fafner, the latter assuming the shape of a fiery dragon. Siegfried, however, who is cunning of fence and fearless, kills the giant, and his blood on Siegfried's fingers, tested by the latter, confers the singular faculty of enabling the conqueror to understand the talk of the birds, who, by the way, have also the gift of speech. Of course, Siegfried becomes master of the ring, Tarnhelm, and gold. In a trio between the two gnomes and Siegfried, the former quarrel about the spoil, and the latter, instructed by the Waldvogel (a singing bird) that Mime purposes to poison him, kills his foster-father. There are three "scenes" in the third act, the first between Erda and Wotan, in which he complains that his career as a wanderer on earth wooing for wisdom has been a failure. Erda advises him to loosen the spell on Brunhilde (her daughter by Wotan), and prophesies the close of the career of the gods. The second scene is a duet between Siegfried and his grandfather Wotan; the bird has directed the hero to release Brunnhilde from the rock of fire. Siegfried tells his the story to Wotan, who has lost his spear, and a quarrel ensues, which ends in the grandson, with the sword Nothung, shivering the spear of Wotan, who disappears, and who is seen no more in the Trilogy. In the third scene, at the rock, the awakening of Brunnhilde takes places, Siegfried adventuring though the flames. He takes off the armour of the Walkure, and finds a being in feminine attire; a most impassioned love interchange follows, despite the disparity of ages, for Brunnhilde it was who saved Siegfried's mother Sieglinde, before he was born, from Wotan's wrath. This duet between the nephew and the aunt from the exciting *finale* of 'Siegfried.' The music of some portions of this opera, especially the scenes between Siegfried and the birds, will be found highly interesting, and descriptive and dramatic, but the duet dialogues are often tedious, and there are needless repetitions of incidents: while there is not a single concerted piece or chorus to relieve the succession of duos, in which there are such awfully long speeches.

The third opera, or "Dritter Tag" as Herr Wagner likes to call it, is the 'Gotterdammerung,' a compound word, signifying the "Dusk, or Twilight, of the Gods," but this title is not indicative of the catastrophe—their destruction. Singularly enough, not one of the gods and goddesses of the Prologue,—namely, Wotan and his wife Fricka, the thundering Donner, the nondescript Frob, the artful Loge, Freia, the goddess of spring and love, who grows the apples of youth in her garden,—appears in the final work. Erda, the wise earth deity, does not come on the stage, but in the "Vorspiel," or Introduction, there are her three daughters, "die drei Nornen" (soprano, mezzo-soprano, and contralto), who are the three Fates or Destinies. Again do the three Naiads of the Rhine appear; Brunnhilde and her sister Waltraute (mezzo-soprano), Gutrune (soprano), sister of Gunther (baritone), Hagen (bass), half-brother to Gutrune and Gunther, a natural son of their mother Grimhilde, the father being the dwarf gnome, Alberich. Besides these solo singers, for the first time in the 'Ring' there is the co-operation of a chorus. In the introduction there is the trio of the Nornen, who seem as sportive while weaving the thread or rope of destiny as are the Rhine Ondines in their swimming feats. The Norns explain how Wotan lost his eye at the well; how he broke a bough from the World-ash (Welt-Esche) for a spear; how the well got dry, and how Wotan had piled wood round the Walhalla, expecting their annihilation by fire. The thread breaks, and the Nornes vanish, chanuting in despair that their knowledge has gone, and with it the wisdom of the world. This trio is unintelligible, as their mother, Erda, had before, in 'Siegfried,' predicted the fate of the gods. Then there is a duet between Brunnhilde and her *ara sposo*, Siegfried, in which love-presents are exchanged; he giving her the magic ring, and she bestowing her horse on the hero, who goes off adventure-hunting, being full of fight. The lady, however, remains in her cavern. In the first act, in the hall of the Gibichungen, whose castle is on the Rhine, come the new personages, the first scene being a trio between Gutrune, Gunther, and Hagen. It is the latter who has the mission from his father Alberich to revenge his loss of Ring and Tarnhelm taken away by Wotan and Loge, so that the power of the Nibelungen may be again in the ascendant. Hagen, therefore, tells Gunther of Siegfried's supremacy over the Nibelungs, and induces him to secure the hero for Gutrune, by administering to Siegfried a lovepotion, whereby he is made to forget everything and every person, except the objects before him. Siegfried arrives with a view of fighting Gunther, but, drinking the Elixir, he is at once enamoured of Gutrune, and becomes so oblivious of Brunhilde that he resolves, by aid of the Tarnhelm, to assume Gunther's form and win for him Brunnhilde. The oath of fraternity is taken by Siegfried and Gunther on their swords, but Hagen does not join in it. Siegfried entices Brunnhilde from her rocky height, despite a warning to the latter from her sister Waltraute, in a duet, to throw away the magic ring. In the second act, the first scene or duet is between Hagen and his father Alberich, who plan the mode of securing the ring. The second scene is a trio between Gutrune, Hagen, and Siegfried, explanatory of the substitution, by means of the helmet, of Gunther, in place of the hero. The third scene is a hunting chorus with Hagen, and the invitation to his followers to the marriage of Gunther. The fourth scene is the choral welcome given to Gunther and Brunnhilde, who arrive in the boat. Brunnhilde recognizes Siegfried, but the latter does not know her; her rage at what she conceives to be his treachery vents itself in the resolve for revenge, but he goes off with Gutrune, unconscious of anything wrong. In the fifth scene is a trio between Brunnhilde, Gunther, and Hagen, in which she tells Hagen that Siegfried is invulnerable except in the back, which he had never shown to a foe, and "Death of Siegfried" is the cry ending the act. The Rhine Daughters disport in the first scene of the third act, and strive to persuade Siegfried, who has got the ring back from Brunnhilde, to throw it to them, as the dark curse of Alberich was on it when he stole the gold from them. Siegfried laughs at them, and they swim off, warning him that a courageous woman will be the future holder of the ring In the second scene is the hunt; there is a drinking-chorus (of course; Siefried tells his history, a tedious repetition of what was stated before, his attention is drawn to two ravens; he turns his back, and Hagen, with his spear, stabs the hero in the back, who dies invoking a blessing on Brunnhilde. The *finale* is in the third scene. Gutrune is full of remorse at the deceit practised on Brunnhilde and Siegfried; when Hagen avows that he has killed the hero, Gunther denounces him, and the ensuing contest resembles the quarrel, in the 'Rheingold,' between the two brother gaints, Fafner and Fasolt. Hagen and Gunther fight for the magic ring, and the latter is killed. Hagen tries to take the ring from Siegfried's body, but the hand of the dead hero is lifted up menacingly, like that of the marble statute in 'Don Juan.' Gutrune goes mad and is not does Brunhilde. The Walkure warrior has a long *scena* over the body of her murdered husband; she takes the ring from his finger, the corps not objecting, as in the case of Hagen; she orders a funeral pile to be prepared, and Siegfried's body is placed upon it; she sets fire to the pile, mounts her horse, Grane, and it leaps with her into the fire, in the scene of which the Walhalla, the gods, and Walhalle, with the gods and goddesses therein, are destroyed. As the fire gradually sinks, the Rhine overflows up to the hall of the Gibichungen, and the three Ondines reappear to seize Hagen, who has plunged into the swollen stream to capture the ring; one of the Rhine daughters, Flosshilde, has, however snatched the prize, and holds it up in triumph, while Hagen is throttled and drowned. The curtain falls as the Gibichungen, men and women gaze upon the 'Dusk of the God-.'

In the outlines given of the four works in the *Athenæum* of the 29th ult., the 5th and the 12th inst. (this day), it has been necessary, owing to the extreme length of the librettos, and to the size and fulness of the scores, to omit much of the descriptive portion of the stage business, and to refer only generally to the musical workmanship. After the performances, which commence to-morrow (Sunday) at Bayreuth, our notices will supply details of the spectacular marvels of the *mise en scene*, and of the impression produced on the audience by the Ring of Nibelungs. We must, however, give a summary of the crimes of the characters in the four works, and ask seriously if the possible drama for opera of the future is to be based on the mythical legendary tales selected for setting by Herr Wagner. Fasolt is killed by his brother Fafner; Wotan kills his son Siegmund, and he also disposes of Hunding. Siegmund carries off Sieglinde, the wife of Hunding, who is his own sister, and marries her. Siegfried, the son of Siegmund, kills his foster-father Mime, also Fafner, the giant, and fights a duel with his grandfather Wotan, while Wotan leaves his daughter Sieglinde to die of starvation in a forest, and imprisons his child Brunnhilde in a rock surrounded by fire. Siegfried is killed by Hagen. Gunther is killed by his half-brother Hagen, and the latter is drowned by the Rhine daughters. Brunnhilde, the wife of her nephew Siegfried, commits suicide by an incendiary act, which destroys the Walhalla erected by the giants, her father Wotan, Donner, Froh, Loge, her mother-in-law Fricka, and her half sister Freia, perishing in the fire. Erda and her three daughters, the Norns, lose their power. The Rhine daughters, who ever be able to appropriate four consecutive nights to to their execution? If it will take months to train the solo singers, and will tax the utmost skill of the most expert instrumentalists to play, except sufficient rehearsals are insured. It is useless to go beyond the restrictions of art, in which, if there be no finality, there are at all events rule and boundaries. Then for what audiences is the 'Nibelungen' intended? Are the hearers expected to be dreamy philosophers and abstruse professors? Assuming intellectuality to be Herr Wagner's standard, are emotional sensations to be dispensed with? Can general sympathy be enlisted for immoral musical myths? It is hard to avoid the conclusion that no amount of technical knowledge and of skilful workmanship, of orchestral ingenuity and picturesqueness, and of gorgeous scenic effects, will suffice to render an opera popular, if there be no spontaneity and freshness of melody to go hand-in-hand with scientific combinations. Up to a certain point, the Wagnerian form of opera made acceptable in they *répertoire*, but in the construction and development of the 'Nibelungen,' whether regarded dramatically or musically, he has gone far beyond the boundaries which must limit the conduct of the lyric drama. A gallery of paintings, confined to the works of a Fuseli or of a Barbarran, would not be over cheerful, and an opera house opened only for the mythical Trilogy of Herr Wagner will be equally ponderous and depressing.

The disciples and supporters of the Wagnerian system will find a most able exponent and champion thereof in Dr. Fredrich Nietzsche, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Basle, whose essay is worby of study.

Many readers would, perhaps, like to see an English translation of the 'Ring des Nibelungen.' A version of the four books, by Mr. Alfred Forman, has been printed for private distribution only, but the author, who has contrived to adhere closely to the alliterative verse of Herr Wagner, would do well to give the general public the opportunity of perusing his able adaptation, especially that of the 'Gotterdammerung.'

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